

En Banc

Vol. 4, No. 1
August 1999

Newsletter of the Superior Court Law Library

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Law Library News

❑ New Photocopiers

During the month of September, we will be installing new digital photocopiers for our users. These new copiers will replace the Library's existing five-years-old copiers, and are expected to provide greater reliability and better image quality than the existing copiers.

There will be no change in copy prices when the new copiers are installed. However, the current *Vendamat* copy cards will be replaced by new cards, and will not be compatible with the new photocopiers. When the new copiers are installed, we will only provide the new copier cards. We will retain one existing photocopier at the downtown and Southeast facilities, so that outstanding *Vendamat* cards may still be used during the transition to the new copiers. After November 1, 1999, you will no longer be able to use *Vendamat* cards. Please be advised that the Law Library can not issue refunds for any unused copies on the old *Vendamat* cards.

❑ Library Staff

You may notice a new face, as well as a familiar face, at the Information Desk. Pauline Muckelroy joined the staff on August 16th. Pauline recently moved from Tucson to Glendale. She is a graduate of the University of Arizona with a B.A. in History and Anthropology.

Pauline's favorite pastimes are reading, playing softball, and

conquering the uncivilized hordes of RPG's on the weekend. She is an avid history buff, and also collects antiques.

The familiar face is that of Rosanne Trujillo. Rosanne left us in June for a brief time, and returned in mid-August to her position at the Library's Information Services desk.

Continuing Legal Education

Do you know how many things you can do with your law degree? The State Bar presents Hindi Greenberg, J.D., founder and writer of *Lawyers in Transition*, whose work has appeared in *Time*, *USA Today* and on both CNN and PBS. She will discuss *300 Things You Can Do With Your Law Degree: Career Alternatives Inside and Outside the Law Practice*.

Ms. Greenberg will get you thinking - are you tired or working a 70 hour week? Are you worn out from the pressures and stress of your current job? Are you unhappy or unsatisfied in your job? She will then enlighten you about other alternatives in the legal field. She will provide tips for researching the job market and for making new employment contacts. You will learn how to identify and translate your skills and abilities into new job possibilities.

This telephonically transmitted program will be presented on Tuesday, September 14, from 4:00 to 6:00. You can attend this seminar without leaving your office. Registration must be received by Friday September 3, to guarantee delivery of course materials prior to

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Superior Court Law Library

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seminar. Two hours of ethics credit will be given to all registered.

The Employment and Labor Section of the State Bar of Arizona will present the *1999 Annual Employment & Labor Seminar*, in Tucson, at the Westward Look Resort. This two day seminar will start on Friday September 24, from 12:30 to 5:00 and continue on Saturday September 25, from 9:00 to 12:45. Come see a beautiful sunset from the Catalina Mountains and learn all the recent developments in wage and hour law along with the latest ADA decisions. Those registered will earn 7.25 hours of MCLE credit including 1 hour of ethics credit.

The State Bar of Arizona's Worker's Compensation Section will present its *Annual Worker's Compensation Seminar* at the Prescott Resort Conference Center & Casino, starting on Wednesday September 29 and continuing through Friday, October 1. This seminar will be helpful to all attorneys who want to understand more about worker's compensation matters such as types of conflicts and how to avoid them; using alternative dispute resolution methods; damages in employment cases; using Internet and online research; occupational hazards and how to avoid them.

The State Bar of Arizona in conjunction with American National Lawyers Insurance Reciprocal Risk Retention Group will sponsor *Preventing Legal Malpractice Claims and Ethics Complaints in Personal Injury and General Practice* for both lawyers and their support staff. This presentation will take place on Monday, October 4 in Flagstaff at Little America and Tuesday, October 5, in Prescott at Prescott Resort and Conference Center. Both seminars will run from 9:00 to 12:00 with registration beginning at 8:30. *Preventing Legal Malpractice Claims* will begin with a video containing actual claims, ethics complaints, and

malpractice insurance problems. It will demonstrate what can happen when prevention procedures and techniques are not in place or used properly. A panel of legal malpractice experts will discuss malpractice and ethics complaint issues following the videos. You will earn 3 hours of MCLE ethics credit.

Superior Court Update

Pendleton Gaines assumed his judgeship on May 28. He is assigned to the family court with his chambers and courtroom located on the sixth floor of the Central Court Building.

Judge Gaines, 54, graduated from the University of Arizona in 1967 then went on to the University of Virginia where he received his law degree. After a summer clerkship on Wall Street, he returned to Arizona where he practiced with the Phoenix firm of Evans, Kitchel & Jenckes for twenty years. From there he went to Fennemore Craig where he stayed for ten years. The *Maricopa Lawyer* once noted his "significant experience as a trial lawyer specializing in securities, personal injury and product liability defense."

Judge Gaines has served as a judge pro tem for the Superior Court and Court of Appeals; chaired a State Bar Disciplinary Committee and acted as an arbitrator in securities. He has also been an arbitrator in both private and court-ordered arbitrations. He participates in bar, community, education and church-related activities.

"I've enjoyed the warm, friendly welcome to the court," Judge Gaines said. "Without exception, the court's judges, staff and support personnel have been very helpful and professional." Judge Gaines has three grown children and lives in north central Phoenix.

Did You Know?

1. Is it a misdemeanor or felony to conspire to jay walk?

2. The Liberty Bell cracked when it rang for twenty-four hours to mark the death of which American?

3. In what case did the U.S. Supreme Court hold that there is no general federal common law?

4. Which of the following unlikely sounding case names is really fictitious? *Sand v. Beach*; *Plough v. Fields*; *People v. Takencareof*; *People v. Justice*; *Pain v. Suffer*.

5. Who said "a lawyer takes from both right and wrong?"

Electronic Resources

□ Internet Site Reviews

A Century of Lawmaking For A New Nation: U.S. Congressional Documents and Debates 1774 - 1783

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/amlaw/lawhome.html>

This web site is part of the Library of Congress' American Memory Collection and provides users with access to the full text of nine different titles which cover the Continental Congress, the Constitutional Convention, and the First through Twelfth Federal Congresses. Materials include: The Journals of the Continental Congress, the Records of the Federal Convention of 1787, the Debates in the Several State Conventions on the Adoption of the Federal Constitution, the House and Senate Journals (1789-1813), the Senate Executive Journal (1789-1813), and the Journal of William Maclay (1789-1791), The Annals of Congress (1789-1813), and Statutes at Large.

Users can do keyword searches through the full text of everything but the Annals of Congress and the Statutes at Large. For those two publications only general indexes are

available. The materials are presented in both text and image format, although the Statutes at Large and the Annals are only available as images.

In addition, there is a special section on the Impeachment of Andrew Jackson where users can see some of the documents and read the Senate debates associated with the impeachment trial. Documents provided include the full text of the Congressional Globe and excerpts from Harper's Weekly including cartoons.

This is an excellent site for anyone doing research using the old Congressional materials and an interesting look at some of the documents that shaped the United States government.

United States Federal Government Gateway for Year 2000 Directories

<http://www.itpolicy.gsa.gov/mks/yr2000/y2khome.htm>

This site provides access to official U.S. government information on the Year 2000 problem. Materials available on the site cover all levels of interest, from the child who is doing a report for school to the Chief Information Officer of a major corporation to the attorney who will have to litigate a Y2K case.

Links are provided to a community readiness page including information on how to determine if the agencies in your area are compliant; the president's council on the Year 2000 conversion which will help you determine how federal agencies are dealing with the problem; directories of articles and international societies which are addressing the issue; and Y2K for Kids which gives a basic overview of the problem and ways to help improve the situation.

Anyone looking for the government's perspective and standing on the issue of Y2K readiness will find some useful information on this site.

National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws

<http://www.nccusl.org/>

The National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws is the body which drafts and adopts the uniform laws on which many states base their statutes. Comprised of over 300 members, the NCCUSL has written over 200 draft laws including the Uniform Commercial Code, the Uniform Probate Code, and the Uniform Partnership Act. This site provides users with information on the various committees and their members and provides links to the University of Pennsylvania's website (http://www.law.upenn.edu/bll/ulc/ulc_frame.htm) which contains the full text of many of the laws as well as the full text of some of the drafts currently under consideration.

For each of the uniform laws and the drafts available on the site, users can download the full text in several formats including WordPerfect, ASCII, and PDF. Although the site does not have a search engine, each act has a table of contents and the site is easy to navigate.

Arizona Corporation Commission

<http://www.cc.state.az.us/>

The Corporation Commission, which was created pursuant to our state constitution, regulates water, sewer, gas, electric, and telephone companies that are privately owned and operated within the state of Arizona. This web site includes information for consumers (in English and Spanish) on water conservation, gas and electric meters, and consumer rights. The Commission's rules on universal service, competitive telecommunications service, and electrical competition are posted here.

Information from various divisions includes issues on competition, tariffs, open meetings, and daily filings from the Utilities Division;

forms, statutes, and investor education from the Securities Division; and forms and instructions for filing a corporation, frequently asked questions, annual reports, and quarterly corporation information reports from the Corporations Division. A "Helpful Links" section includes links to federal and state government sites; organizations and interest groups; and special events such as conferences. Information is also given for STARPAS, the State of Arizona Public Access System, which is a subscription-based system for accessing state documents.

The site is well-organized, and provides a great deal of information on the functions of the Commission.

The forms on this site are quite impressive. Everything you need for filing a new corporation or a limited liability company can be found here. The site includes general filing instructions, table of costs, as well as downloadable files.

☐ Publications of Interest on the Internet

Federal Guidelines for Searching and Seizing Computers

<http://www.usdoj.gov/criminal/cybercrime/searching.html>

One of the legal issues facing law enforcement officials is how to search and seize computer data. In order to ensure that data seized during the course of an investigation will be admissible in court, several agencies have created guidelines to help law enforcement personnel properly seize materials. These guidelines are not authoritative, but intended only to provide assistance.

The guidelines cover such topics as the components of a computer; the role of the computer in the offense; how to seize hardware and software; what to do with privileged information; how to locate data on a hard drive; where to locate experts who might be able to assist you; and how to go about obtaining a warrant that will allow you to get all the information you need. The guidelines also have an appendix which includes general language for search warrants, a table of authorities, and a directory of the working group that created the guidelines.

These guidelines were originally written in 1994, then updated in 1997. Both the original guidelines and the update are available on this web site. Users may browse through an *html* version of the work, or download the entire text as a *zip* file. There is no searching capability for the document.

New in the Library

☐ Book Review

Holding Courts Accountable: Counting What Counts. National Association for Court Management, 1999.

The Comprehensive Public Information Programs Subcommittee of the National Association for Court Management put together this booklet to help courts implement the National Center for State Court's Trial Court Performance Standard 4.2. This standard discusses "the need for courts to responsibly seek, use and account for their public resources." Saying the "public expects it and we must respond," this guide walks readers through performance measurements, program analysis and accountability.

The booklet begins by looking at why courts should measure performance; discusses how to go about setting mission statements and goals, and how to write objectives that can be measured. Included is a chart which shows how courts can select and evaluate performance measures that will provide comprehensive data and then outlines how to collect and analyze the data, then how to report the information.

This is a very practical guide with an appendix that contains sample materials such as mission statements, comment forms, and performance measurement worksheets. Since "citizen attitudes toward government in general often are shaped by impressions of the judicial branch," readers of this booklet will become better informed about the subject and acquire knowledge to help the public better understand our court system.

☐ Article Reviews

Lederer, Fredric I. "Courtroom Practice in the 21st Century." 35 *Trial* 38 (July 1999).

Fredric Lederer, a frequent writer on legal technology, explains what the "new millennium" will bring to our courtrooms. The new trends in trial practice will be "remote appearances, visual trial and appeal, and ubiquitous information." Mr. Lederer uses a real case, *Noland v. Engines International, Inc.*, to illustrate how a case may be developed and tried in this new setting.

Professor Lederer envisions pleadings that will be filed electronically; briefs submitted on CD-ROM, including "hot-linked legal authority," arguments from a rotating podium complete with LCD monitors allowing the judge to display briefs or legal authorities from WESTLAW or LEXIS. With all the new technology, "traditional legal argument becomes visually supported argument."

Next the author illustrates how voir dire will be conducted. The jury sees a picture of each witness which will eliminate the possibility of "a juror finding out during trial that he or she knows the witness." As the trial begins, lawyers will use computer slide shows, cameras, and computer white boards in their opening statements. Jurors will be able to see documents on their computer screens while a witness, using a electronic light pen, points out pertinent information. A document camera enables a witness to write directly on a document using colored markers.

Attorneys will be hooked up with their office and "real-time trial transcript" provided via the Internet. Counsel can e-mail the office for "backup" information and even e-mail the judge asking for a recess.

As the trial winds down and counsel begin closing arguments, they will use the "entire panoply of technology." Once the jury begins deliberations, they can return to the courtroom to view any of the electronic evidence. Within the next couple of years, Lederer believes that the jury rooms will be equipped with monitors as well. He even discusses the possibility of jurors appearing from their homes and offices.

Calling the new century the "age of remote appearances," Mr. Lederer concludes by explaining the impact these technological advances will have on our current system. He estimates that trials could become shorter by "one-fourth to one-third." He says that the future will bring "invigorating surprise and challenge to all of us" but does admit that the future may also be more "demanding and stressful than it is today."

Galanter, Marc. "Contemporary Legends About the Civil Justice System." 35 *Trial* 60 (July 1999).

One of the hot topics in the justice system today is customer dissatisfaction with the system and how can courts improve access to justice. There are many horror stories floating around courthouses and law offices detailing massive abuses of the system. Galanter takes a look at some of these stories and tries to give readers a balanced view of the current state of the civil justice system.

The article begins by taking a look at some of the perceived problems facing the justice system today. While Galanter does believe that there are problems with the system, he makes the point that things are not nearly as bad as many people seem to think. The article takes a look at some of the most common misconceptions about the justice system and tries to dispel them.

One of the biggest complaints about

the system today is frivolous litigants and huge jury awards. Galanter makes the point that the media only reports the most incredible stories and no one ever hears about the vast number of cases that are dismissed before they even make it to court. These "atrocious stories," as he calls them, are the exception rather than the rule, but since they are so horrible they tend to stick in peoples minds.

Galanter believes that it is the way people perceive the justice system and not the system itself that is the problem. He believes that most people, from the general public to judges are guilty of this flawed thinking and simply need to be better educated. The article outlines some problem areas including global characterizations, general assertions about aggregate patterns, an outdated knowledge base, media distortion and cognitive bias. All of these factors lead people to have a warped vision of the civil justice system that has little or no basis in reality.

Galanter makes some recommendations on how the legal profession can lead the public in a discourse on civil justice and move towards a better understanding by the public of how the system works. Although he does admit that there are flaws with the system, he does not believe that many of the "reforms" that are suggested will actually improve the public's access to justice. This article provides readers with a very interesting, in-depth look at this issue.

Recent Court Decisions

■ Arizona Cases

***In re Julio L.*, 1 CA-JV 98-0173 (August 19, 1999).**

In this case of first impression, the Court of Appeals has ruled that the provisions of A.R.S. §13-2904 (disorderly conduct) do apply in a

school setting.

Julio, a juvenile, was a student at an alternative middle school designed for students who were not successful in a "regular" school setting. On one particular day the student behavior was "seriously disruptive" and continued to worsen. The alleged disruptive behavior included cursing at a teacher, kicking over a chair and talking in class. The state subsequently filed a petition against him alleging disorderly conduct pursuant to the above mentioned statute.

The juvenile argued that the teacher "had to anticipate hearing such language" given the fact that it was a school for students with behavioral problems. Further, there was "no evidence that the other students and teacher were actually offended by his conduct." His final argument was that his First Amendment right to free speech had been violated.

Discounting each argument, the court affirmed the trial court's ruling. First the appellate court wrote that "evidence of actual disturbance is not required" but that the statute "merely requires that the juvenile acted 'with intent to disturb the peace'." The evidence showed juvenile's conduct did, in fact, infringe on the "relative peace" of the other students and did "actually" disrupt them as well.

As to the issue of a violation of the juvenile's right to free speech, the court ruled that the conduct must be "sufficiently imbued with elements of communication to fall within the scope of the First and Fourteenth Amendment." While students and teachers do not "shed their constitutional rights...at the schoolhouse gate," the juvenile's speech in this case was "incompatible with the function and purpose of the school."

***State v. Galati*, 299 Ariz. Adv. Rep. 37 (July 8, 1999).**

The Arizona Supreme Court has ruled that a judge cannot agree to withhold evidence of a prior conviction from a jury if the evidence is an "element of the crime being prosecuted."

In this consolidated matter, the first defendant was charged with two counts of aggravated driving under the influence. The defendant, Petersen, was driving on a revoked or suspended license plus it was his second conviction in sixty months.

Prior to trial, Petersen "offered to stipulate to the aggravating elements on the condition that the jury would not hear about them." Under the objections of the prosecution, the trial judge ruled that the prior convictions could "unfairly influence the jury." The judge ruled that the State need not present the evidence if the defendant admitted to them. The Court of Appeals reversed the trial judge saying the jury could not be prevented from knowing about the "aggravated elements."

The second defendant, Root, was charged with two counts of aggravated DUI. Prior to his trial, Root also offered to stipulate to his two prior convictions and then filed a motion in limine to prevent the State from introducing his priors. The trial judge denied Root's motion, ruling that the prior convictions "constituted elements of the charged offense of aggravated DUI." The appellate court reversed Root's conviction, saying his "stipulation satisfied the aggravating elements of the offense charged" and avoided the risk that the jury would convict the defendant only because he had committed the same offense on two previous occasions.

The Arizona Supreme Court pointed to Rule 19.1(b) of the *Arizona Rules of Criminal Procedure* which "defines the procedure a court should follow when a defendant is charged with prior convictions." In each of these cases, the stipulations offered by the

defendants constituted elements of aggravated DUI. Additionally, the jury has the role of determining whether or not the State has proved, "beyond a reasonable doubt," each element of the offense charged. "That obligation," said the court, "cannot be delegated, in part, to the trial judge."

□ From Other Jurisdictions

***DeSilva v. Dileonardi*, Nos. 99-1754, 99-1769 (7th Cir. 1999).**

In an order to show cause hearing, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 7th Circuit, considered sanctions against appellant's counsel for submitting a brief which exceeded the number of pages allowed under Rule 32 of the Rules of Federal Appellate Procedure.

Under section B, the rule provides that "a principal brief is acceptable if: it contains no more than 14,000 words; or it uses a monospaced face and contains no more than 1,300 lines of text." Section B (iii) states that "headings, footnotes, and quotations count toward the word and line limitations" Rule 32 (a) (7) (C) further states that counsel shall provide an affidavit that certifies the brief complies with the with the "type-volume limit."

Appellant's certificate of compliance showed a word count of 13,824 but after checking, the court's count showed 15,056 words. In its ruling, the court discussed, in detail, the count feature of the two most popular word processing programs - Microsoft Word and WordPerfect.

The court determined that since the word count was not a deliberate attempt "to dodge the limit," sanctions against counsel for the appellant were inappropriate. The chief purpose of this court's ruling is to "alert lawyers that Microsoft Word does not necessarily count the correct number of words in a

pleading." The court also cautions that "Counsel who use Word are not entitled to a litigating advantage over those who use WordPerfect."

The court also ordered that a copy of its opinion be forwarded to Microsoft and contends that Microsoft must either re-design its program or that the "national rulemaking process" must institute a change to Rule 32 as a solution to this problem.

The clerk's office for the 7th Circuit has been instructed to "spot-check" briefs that are drafted using Word and said that noncomplying briefs will be returned.

***Doe v. Attorney General*, SJC-07655 (Mass., August 11, 1999).**

The plaintiff, when convicted in Massachusetts in 1993 for the rape of a child, was himself a juvenile. John Doe successfully completed his probation and court-ordered counseling. The record reflected that he had not committed any other offenses.

Three years following his delinquency adjudication, the plaintiff was served with notice that he had failed to register as a sex offender.

In the Supreme Judicial Court, the juvenile's primary argument was that the act requiring to register as a sex offender is unconstitutional because of the "confidentiality provisions governing juvenile adjudications." He further argued that the act subjected him to "ex post facto and cruel and unusual punishment, and deprives him of his right to travel, his right to privacy..."

The procedure for sex offender registration included classifying the offenders as "level one, two, or three... based upon the risk that he will reoffend." Since Doe had not registered, he was not classified.

Having looked to previous decisions on this issue, the Massachusetts high

court concluded that sex offenders are entitled to an evidentiary hearing to determine the risk they may pose to children, and so that they may be correctly classified. In deciding this issue, the high court did so "by balancing the individual interest at stake and the risk of an erroneous deprivation of liberty or property under the procedures that the State seeks to use against the governmental interest in achieving its goal."

The court went on to say that "we cannot presume, and are not able to conclude on the basis of the record before us, that every person convicted under G.L. c. 265 §23, will present the same risk of reoffense or a significant threat to children."

"Did You Know?" Answers

1. A felony (because of the conspiracy).
2. John Marshall.
3. *Erie R.R. v. Tompkins*, 304 U.S. 64.
4. *Pain v. Suffer*.
5. Benjamin Franklin in *Poor Richard's Almanac*.

From: Healey, Paul D. "De Minimis Curat Lex: A Compendium of Legal Trivia." 89 *Law Library Journal* 55 (1997).

□ Contributors

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□ Recently Received Books

1999 U.S. Master Human Resources Guide

CCH
HF5549.17 .M93 1999

AIA Contract Documents

AIA
TH425 .A43

Annual Report, Institute for Civil Justice

Rand Corporation
KF8700.A83 I57 1989

Arizona Courts - FY 89 Judicial Report

Supreme Court of Arizona
ARIZ KFA2908.A73 S9

ASTM Standards in Building Codes, 36th ed.

ASTM
REF TA404.5 .A45 1999

Beitman, Ronald S.

Liquor Liability: A Primer For Winning Your Case

ALI-ABA
KF3919 .B4 1999

Boston, Gerald W.

Emotional Injuries: Law and Practice

West Group
KF1264 .B67

Brown, David

Beat Your Ticket: Go to Court & Win

Nolo Press
PLAZA KF2232 .B76 1999

Burger, Warren E.

Delivery of Justice

West Publishing
KF8700 .B95 1990

Carrington, Paul D.

Justice on Appeal

West Publishing
KF8750 .C3 1976

Community-Based Corrections in Des Moines: An Exemplary Project

National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
HV9306.D47 N37 1976

Deskbook Encyclopedia of Employment Law, 6th ed.

Data Research, Inc.
KF3314.5 .D47 1998

DeVore, P. Cameron

Advertising and Commercial Speech: A First Amendment Guide

PLI Press
KF1614 .D48

Drug Identification Bible, 3rd ed.

Drug Identification Bible
REF RS58 .D79 1997

Employment Law Report (newsletter)

Data Research, Inc.
KF3457 .A5

Expert Evidence: A Practitioner's Guide to Law, Science, and the FJC Manual

West Group
KF8961 .E93 1997

Faigman, David L.

Modern Scientific Evidence: The Law and Science of Expert Testimony

West Group
KF8961 .M63 1997

Fisanick, Christian A.

Vehicle Search Law Deskbook

West Group
KF9630 .F48

Forecasting the Impact of Legislation on Courts

National Academy of Sciences
KF8709 .N37 1980

Gage, Larry S.

Managed Care Manual, 1998-99 edition

West Group
KF3608.A4 G34 1998

Goode, Steven

Courtroom Handbook on Federal Evidence, 1999

West Group
KF8935 .C35 1999

Haines, Jr., Roger W.

Federal Sentencing and Forfeiture Guide, 3rd ed.

James Publishing

KF9685.A53 H35 1994

Herman, Russ M.
Courtroom Persuasion: Winning with Art, Drama and Science
West Group/ATLA
KF8915 .H45 1997

Holding Courts Accountable: Counting What Counts
National Association of Court Managers
KF8732 .H65 1999

Hutzler, John L.
Juvenile Court Jurisdiction Over Children's Conduct: A Statutes Analysis
National Center for Juvenile Justice
KF9710 .H88 1977

Indigent Defense Operational Review
Administrative Office of the Courts
ARIZ KFA2978 .I53 1989

Insurance Settlement Handbook
James Publishing
KF1164 .I575

Jury Size: Articles and Bibliography from the Literature of Law and the Social and Behavioral Sciences
Fred B. Rothman & Co.
KF8971.A45 J87 1998

Keeton, Robert E.
Trial Tactics and Methods
Little, Brown and Co.
KF8915 .K4 1954

Koren, Edward F.
Estate & Personal Financial Planning
West Group
KF6297 .E87

Kress, Jack M.
Prescription for Justice: The Theory and Practice of Sentencing Guidelines
Ballinger Publishing Co.
KF9685 .K73 1980

Ku, Richard
The Adolescent Diversion Project
National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
HV9106.U7 K8 1977

LawMatters
ABA Standing Committee on Public Education
KF298 .L37

Litigation Public Relations: Courting Public Opinion
Fred B. Rothman & Co.
KF9223.5 .L55 1995

Mancuso, Anthony
How to Create a Buy-Sell Agreement
Nolo Press
PLAZA KF1659.Z9 M36 1998

Manin, Mark B.
Flexible Benefits Answer Book, 2nd ed.
Panel Publishers/Aspen
KF6410.Z9 M36 1998

Maricopa County Criminal Justice System Planning, Final Report
RNL Design
ARIZ KFA2988.A73 M37 1997

Masterpieces of Legal Fiction
Lawyers Coop Publishing
PN6071.L33 K6 1964

Michener, Jr., John W.
Managing Your Law Practice
West Group
KF318 .M53 1996

National Drug Court Institute Review
National Drug Court Institute
KF8736.A15 N385

Neithercutt, M.G.
Case Load Size Variation and Difference in Probation/Parole Performance
National Center for Juvenile Justice
HV9278 .N4

Reinventing Justice 2022
Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts
KFM2908 .A83 1992

Robbins, Ira P.
Prisoners and the Law
West Group
KF9731.A75 P74

Robbins, Ira P.

Habeas Corpus Checklists
West Group
KF9011 .R622 1999

Rundlett III, Ellsworth T.
Maximizing Damages in Small Personal Injury Cases
James Publishing
KF8925.P4 R86

Sanchez, John E.
State & Local Government Employment Liability
West Group
KF1316 .S26

Stark, Jack
The Art of the Statute
Fred B. Rothman & Co.
KF4950 .S73 1996

State and Tribal Court Interaction: Building Cooperation, an Arizona Perspective
Administrative Office of the Courts
KF8210.J8 A75 1993

Stoner, Katherine E.
Using Divorce Mediation: Save Your Money & Your Sanity
Nolo
PLAZA HQ834 .S76 1999

Task Force Report: The Courts
Task Force on Administration of Justice
KF9223.A86 1967

Webster, Prentiss
A Treatise on the Law of Citizenship in the United States
William S. Hein & Co.
KF4700 .W42 1997

Zizka, Michael A.
State & Local Government Land Use Liability
West Group
KF5698 .Z59

Zwick, Gary A.
Tax and Financial Planning for the Closely Held Family Business
ALI-ABA
KF6484 .Z84 1999

□ Recent Articles: Courts & Court Administration

Aarons, Anthony. "L.A. Courts Again Head Down Road Toward E-Filing: Pilot Project Involving 25 Big Firms in Works." 112 *Los Angeles Daily Journal* 1 (July 14, 1999).

Burbank, Stephen B. "The Architecture of Judicial Independence." 72 *Southern California Law Review* 315 (January/March 1999).

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